

Δ^9 -THC-Caused Synaptic and Memory Impairments Are Mediated through COX-2 Signaling

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In the above article, we referred to effects of Δ^9 -THC with or without COX-2 signaling inhibition on spatial working memory. The behavioral paradigm employed—a water maze test with a fixed platform during training sessions, as described in the Experimental Procedures—assays spatial learning and memory, not working memory. The article has been corrected online. We regret this error and apologize for any inconvenience or confusion that the error may have caused.